

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SET B) 2007/2008

In each of the following sentences, there is one word or group of words underlined and one gap. From the list of words or groups words A D, choose the one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word or words that will, at the same time, correctly fill the gap in the sentence.

1. He is no longer \_\_\_\_\_; he is now highly sophisticated in the art of listening  
(a) naive (b) crafted (c) bad (d) ignorant
2. It seems whenever oranges are \_\_\_\_\_ cashews tend to be scarce  
(a) small (b) abundant (c) ripe (d) large
3. Good policies \_\_\_\_\_ economic growth not hamper it  
(a) stop (b) start (c) quicken (d) facilitate
4. In this school, attending tutorial classes is compulsory while in others it is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) voluntary (b) rewarding (c) necessary (d) better
5. I was expecting my nephew, but saw my \_\_\_\_\_ instead  
(a) cousin (b) darling (c) brother (d) niece

From the word lettered A D choose the word(s) which best complete each of the following sentences.

6. Umar: I have never visited the dentist. Dauda \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) likewise myself (b) neither will I (c) I haven't either (d) and I haven't
7. Yours is to command \_\_\_\_\_ is to obey  
(a) theirs' (b) their's (c) their (d) theirs
8. My parents do not \_\_\_\_\_ late night parties.  
(a) indulge (b) suffer (c) tolerate (d) create
9. In hazy weather, air travel is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) harmful (b) foggy (c) misty (d) risky
10. Savannah Polyclinic has many \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) females doctor (b) females doctors (c) female doctors (d) female doctor

Choose the word or phrase from the given alternatives which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentences.

11. Smoking was once banned in public places  
(a) condoned (b) accepted (c) prohibited (d) punished
12. One should never be  Ruthless but be compassionate  
(a) miserly (b) generous (c) cruel (d) lazy
13. Malam Umar is truly a venerable man  
(a) knowledgeable (b) respected (c) wise (d) rich
14. American journalists often make disparaging remarks about Africa  
(a) rude (b) derogatory (c) critical (d) bad
15. The University is a place where you make or mar your future  
(a) write (b) destroy (c) understand (d) hear

In each of the following sentences, there is an idiom. Find among the alternative A D under each sentence the one that gives the correct interpretation of the underlined idiom

16. Amina gave him a cold comfort  
(a) affectionate comfort (b) little comfort (c) no comfort at all (d) needed comfort
17. Kyuma passed the examination with flying colours  
(a) performance as an average student  
(b) came to the room with difference colours on her dress  
(c) did badly (d) did very well
18. Otonoko shed crocodile tears  
(a) few tears (b) profuse tears (c) no tears at all (d) insincere tears
19. Shamsu is always jumping from frying pan to fire  
(a) going from a bad to a worse situation (b) uncertain about too many things  
(c) frying pancakes on the fire (d) taking the right decisions
20. Many workers can hardly make both ends meet  
(a) live well (b) finish their schedule of work (c) live an honest life

(d) find life difficult economically

the following passage, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A D for each question. Choose the word that is the most suitable to fill the numbered gap in the passage. Shade the letter of the word chosen on the answer sheet

Each time I ponder over the life of Mr. Orkuma, I always conclude that God has prepared him specially for 21 \_\_\_\_\_. As a \_\_\_\_\_ 22, he is a fine example of a round peg in a round hole. He enjoys his \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ he loves children, and he is happy \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge to \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_. As a specialist in the teaching of English language and Literature, has mastered all the technicalities of the career, and he enjoys reading.

- |                  |                  |               |                |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. court-room    | (a) classroom    | (c) farm      | (d) theatre    |
| 2. publisher     | (a) merchant     | (c) nurse     | (d) teacher    |
| 3. work          | (a) task         | (c) labour    | (d) affliction |
| 4. disseminating | (a) distributing | (c) directing | (d) scheming   |
| 5. speakers      | (a) hearers      | (c) learners  | (d) jurors     |

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SET A) 2008/2009

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing the option that most suitably fills the space.

- 1a. When the beggar was tired he \_\_\_\_\_ down by the roadside  
(a) lied (b) laid (c) layed (d) lay
- 2a. If you travel by air, you will be given an allowance to cover \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) luggage (b) lugage (c) luggages (d) a baggage
- 3a. Isn't it high time you \_\_\_\_\_ your office?  
(a) are leaving (b) do leave (c) leave (d) left
- 4a. In West Africa, the \_\_\_\_\_ of sickle cell is about 25 percent  
(a) incident (b) incidence (c) accident (d) accidence
- 5a. The frightening explosion in the factory \_\_\_\_\_ a whole wing  
(a) washed out (b) wiped out (c) rooted out (d) flushed out
- 6a. Be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ this money  
(a) loose (b) lose (c) lost (d) lost
- 7a. Before the operation, the dentist found that his patients teeth \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) have been long decayed (b) have long been decayed  
(c) have long being decayed (d) had long decayed
- 8a. Many untrustworthy students give evasive answers to questions which they fully understand  
(a) direct (b) outspoken (c) simple (d) truthful
- 9a. Disgruntled people are indifferent to any plans to rid the society of evil.  
(a) different from (b) different about (c) in agreement with (d) interested in
- 10a. The increase in transport fares deterred our club from planning, in excusing this year  
(a) deferred (b) irritated (c) encouraged (d) restricted in
- 11a. He accepted a mundane task without hesitation  
(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate
- 12a. I am happy to inform you that boys are conscientious  
(a) industrious (b) carefree (c) careful (d) corrupt  
(b)
- Choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) of phrase underlined
- 13a. The discussion became animated  
(a) specialized (b) lively (c) intellectual (d) rudely
- 14a. The beggars takings snow-balled every hour  
(a) grew (b) turned white (c) grew into a ball (d) turned into snow
- 15a. Look at the tell-tale signs of battering on her  
(a) confirming looks (b) suspicious marks (c) revealing marks (d) signifying
- 16a. The new religious leader hands out an olive branch  
(a) sues for peace (b) gives out branches of the olive tree  
(c) challenges his opponents to a fight (d) blesses his congregation
- 17a. The accounts clerk was jailed because he cooked the books  
(a) set fire to the account books  
(b) sold the books in his office to get money for food

- (c) falsified the accounts to his advantage
- (d) destroyed the account books by cooking them.

Choose the option that has a different sound from the others

- Q18a. (a) be (b) heat (c) quay (d) symbol
- Q19a. (a) moon (b) book (c) pool (d) group
- Q20a. (a) herd (b) church (c) work (d) courtesy
- Q21a. (a) break (b) get (c) stay (d) they
- Q22a. (a) lamb (b) climb (c) barb (d) bomb
- Q23a. (a) whistle (b) Christmas (c) listen (d) little
- Q24a. (a) judge (b) gesture (c) adjective (d) leisure
- Q25a. (a) how (b) vehicle (c) who (d) he

In each of the following sentences, there is one word or group of words underlined and one gap. From the list of words or groups words A D, choose the one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word or words and that will, at the same line, correctly fill the gap/n the sentence.

1. To encourage productivity we must reward industry and \_\_\_\_ laziness  
(a) withhold (b) withdraw (c) punish (d) oppose
2. I took the drug to relieve my headache only for it to \_\_\_\_ my condition.  
(a) alleviate (b) provoke (c) abate (d) aggravate
3. Tell Toyin something confidential and he makes it \_\_\_\_ the next minutes  
(a) public (b) personal (c) popular (d) private
4. An optimist wears a smile most of the time but \_\_\_\_ goes with along face  
(a) an oculist (b) an activist (c) a pacifist (d) a pessimist
5. You will make a good counselor by listening to your clients rather than \_\_\_\_ them  
(a) offending (b) ignoring (c) mishandling (d) threatening

From the words lettered A D, choose the word(s) which best completes each of the following sentences

6. When the two women stated fighting, the man who tried to \_\_\_\_ was knocked down  
(a) intrude (b) interpose (c) intervene (d) obstruct
7. I am suppose to bring N5,000 with me \_\_\_\_  
(a) do I? (b) was I? (c) aren't I? (d) did I?
8. Both thieves hurt \_\_\_\_ when they jumped over the fence  
(a) them (b) themselves (c) their selves (d) each other
9. It's high time we \_\_\_\_ the search  
(a) gave up (b) would give up (c) should give up (d) give
10. Sani is suffering from measles infection; \_\_\_\_ dangerous disease  
(a) they are (b) it is a (c) it is (d) its

Choose the word or phrase from the given alternatives which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word(s) in the following sentences

11. The student's hostel could not have been cleaned for weeks and the stench was unbearable  
(a) colour (b) untidiness (c) filth (d) smell
12. She was in a highly emotional state, and some people learned for her sanity  
(a) psychological (b) reckless (c) aggressive (d) disturbed
13. The commendation by the V.C. was something we did not expect  
(a) anticipate (b) prophecy (c) intend (d) suppose
14. We all love the little boy; he seemed to resemble our late grandfather  
(a) take all (b) look up to (c) take after (d) make out
15. The dance was due to begin at 10:00pm but the band didn't appear until midnight  
(a) look in (b) come up (c) show up (d) move in

In each of the following sentences, there is an idiom. Find among the alternative A-D under each sentence the one that gives the correct interpretation of the underlined idiom.

16. No broad minded man can love a dog in manger  
(a) what he does not like  
(b) someone who prevents others from enjoying something useless to him  
(c) a dog that is not free to move about

- (d) himself to be kept in a manger
17. He hit the nail on the head when he mentioned that point  
(a) abused moral conventions (b) told a lie (c) said the exact thing (d) expose no secret
18. Although he is poor, he is till managing to keep his head above water  
(a) gasp for breath (b) push his head up and down while swimming (c) keep out of debt (d) be drowned in debt as expected
19. He has his heart in his boots  
(a) loves his boots very much (b) is easily deceived (c) is easily confused (d) is cowardly
20. She escaped the accident by a hair's breath  
(a) by a wide margin (b) by jumping (c) by a narrow margin (d) by holding on to a person's hair

In the following passage, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below, the passage, four choices are offered in column lettered A D for each question. Choose the word that the most suitable to fill the numbered one in the passage. Shade the letter of the word chosen on the answer sheet.

As the four year life 21 of the last regime was getting to an end, a date was fixed for fresh elections. The elections would include those for the House of Representatives, the senate and the president. As the 22 day drew near, the political parties 23 their 24. Speakers at various campaign grounds elaborated on the manifestoes of their 25

- |     |                      |           |           |             |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
|     | (a)                  | (b)       | (c)       | (d)         |
| 21. | Period span          | length    | duration  |             |
| 22. | election examination | interview | decision  |             |
| 23. | concentrated         | roused    | increased | intensified |
| 24. | lobbing              | louring   | campaigns | service     |
| 25. | clubs                | societies | unions    | parties     |

Chose the word or phrase from the given alternatives which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in the following sentences.

- Q1c. The new director is noted for his pragmatic approach to issues  
(a) idealistic (b)romantic (c)realistic (d)compromising
- Q2c. The speaker showed much erudition in his speech  
(a) errors (b) ignorance (c) flamboyance (d) learning
- Q4c. The patient was profusely bleeding  
(a) extremely (b) a reward (c) continuously (d) constantly

Choose the word from the given alternatives which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word that will at the same time, correct fill the gap in the following sentences.

- Q5c. Your wife's flamboyant lifestyle contrasts sharply with your \_\_\_\_\_ attitude  
(a) ostentatious (b) lavish (c) generous (d) austere
- Q6c. The manager was prudent in her expenditure, while her finance officer was \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) stingy (b) cautious (c) extravagant (d) considerate
- Q7c. The wife is consistently assertive, but her husband is rather \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) brave (b) stubborn (c) reserved (d) cowardly
- Q8c. In any group there are people who display enthusiasm and others who show a lot of \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) persistence (b) apathy (c) broadmindedness (d) reverence

In each of the following sentences, there is an idiom. First among the alternatives (a-d) the one that gives the correct interpretation of the underlined idiom.

- Q9c. The foreman is such as man who keeps everyone on their toes  
(a) keeps everyone miserable (b) keeps everyone busy (b) keeps everyone idle  
(d) keeps everyone stranded
- Q10c. He was asked to make hay while the sun shines. The means  
(a) do the work when the conditions were favorable  
(b) do the work before the nightfall  
(c) do the work before he fell sick  
(d) do the work before the rain came
- Q11 c. The speaker took her audience down the memory lane before she started her lecture

- (a) gave an introduction to the lecture (b) gave an outline to the lecture  
 (b) told a tale about memory Lane (d) recalled past events briefly

- Q12c. At the her academic career, Jamila received a golden handshake from the college  
 (a) received a glamorous send-off party (b) received a handshake  
 (c) received a precious gift (d) received a package marked golden handshake

From the options (lettered a-d), choose the word group of words, or pairs of words which best completes each of the following sentences,

- Q13c. Some parents like to show their children \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) in (b) off (c) down (d) out
- Q14c. "I've never visited the dentist," Bello said; while Jamila said \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) likewise myself (b) Neither will I (c) and I haven't (d) I haven't either
- Q15c. I don't like the dancing but I like looking \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) on (b) down (c) at (d) around
- Q16c. Yours is to command \_\_\_\_\_ is obey  
 (a) theirs (b) their's (c) theirs' (d) their
- Q17c. In this strong wing, the house may \_\_\_\_\_ some of its \_\_\_\_\_ roof shingles  
 (a) lost \_\_\_\_\_ loss (b) lose \_\_\_\_\_ loose (c) loose \_\_\_\_\_ lose (d) loss \_\_\_\_\_ lose
- Q18c. Jenifer seems \_\_\_\_\_ and demure, but she has \_\_\_\_\_ a temper at times  
 (a) quite \_\_\_\_\_ quit (b) quir \_\_\_\_\_ quiet (c) quite \_\_\_\_\_ quit (d) quiet \_\_\_\_\_ quite
- Q19c. If \_\_\_\_\_ having trouble filling out \_\_\_\_\_ admission form, why don't you consult your counselor  
 (a) you are \_\_\_\_\_ You're (b) your \_\_\_\_\_ you're \_\_\_\_\_ your (c) you're \_\_\_\_\_ your  
 (d) your \_\_\_\_\_ your

From the words labeled a-d choose the word that has the same sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

- Q20c. Receipt (a) key (b) live (c) led (d) seismic
- Q21c. how (a) Paul (b) wonder (c) house (d) pilot
- Q22c. glide (a) glad (b) lid (c) high (d) glee
- Q23c. Pocket (a) psychology (b) physics (c) pseudo (d) sparkle
- Q24c. mention (a) mentor (b) mason (c) minstrel (d) ocean
- Q25c. Challenge (a) achieves (b) match (c) machine (d) chemistry

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE BATCH 1 2009/2010

An idiom is underlined in each of the sentences below. From the alternatives under each sentence, find the meaning nearest to that of the idiom.

0. Usman is a man who will not let the grass grow under his feet  
 (a) Leave his work undone  
 (b) Be quick in doing his work  
 (c) Waste time before starting anything  
 (d) Allow the grass to grow in his garden
1. The news was all a storm in a tea-cup  
 (a) A lie  
 (b) Excitement over a small matter  
 (c) An unbelievable piece of news  
 (d) A muddled-up case
2. Her recent success went to her head  
 (a) Made her humble  
 (b) Made her a more careful women  
 (c) Made her more respectful  
 (d) Made her proud
3. The plot was no sooner made than Amina let the cat out of the bag  
 (a) Let the cat escape from the bag  
 (b) Revel all the secretes  
 (c) Set the cat free  
 (d) Tried to cause confusion
4. Many workers can hardly make both ends meet  
 (a) Keep two jobs at a time

- (b) Live an honest life
- (c) Live well
- (d) Live within their income

Identify the grammatical class and function of the underlined

5. What ever you can buy in this shop will prove useful in the future
  - (a) Main clause, expressing the most the action
  - (b) Noun clause, subject of the verb will prove
  - (c) Adverbial clause, modifying the sentence
  - (d) Noun clause, subject complement
5. The basic of democracy is what the politicians must learn
  - (a) Noun clause, subject of the verb is
  - (b) Noun clause, object of preposition
  - (c) Noun clause, subject complement

Study the structure of the following sentences, and then determine the type of each of the sentences.

7. In the backyard on the fence, there are a dozen birds
  - (a) Complex (b) compound (c) simple (d) compound complex
8. When I was in the library, some students were gossiping about me, and I was right behind them.
  - (a) Compound complex (b) compound (c) complex sentences (d) simple
9. Go out get your things, and prepare for the journey.
  - (a) Simple (b) complex (c) compound complex (d) compound

From the alternatives given below each sentence, choose the word or phrase that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

10. The gunman kills his victim without the slightest compunction
  - (a) Provocation (b) mercy (c) uneasiness of conscience (d) trace of previous disagreement
11. I cannot condescend to do that.
  - (a) Agree (b) refuse (c) disagree. (d) lower myself
12. He became disconsolate after hearing the result of his Examination
  - (a) Unhappy (b) happy (c) indifferent (d) delirious
13. The proposal is distasteful tome.
  - (a) Agreeable (b) disagreeable (c) senseless (d) tastes bad
14. The colossal statue was cast in bronze
  - (a) Frightening (b) Terrifying (c) ugly (d) huge
15. I want him to divulge the secret of their plans
  - (a) Hide (b) reveal (c) keep (d) denounce
16. It will be very impudent of the man to say that
  - (a) Wise (b) thoughtful (c) very mean (d) insolently disrespectful
17. My brother is relentless in his demand for justice
  - (a) Determined (b) unswerving (c) merciless (d) inhuman
18. The author resented the unfair criticism of his work.
  - (a) Was calmed down by (b) was indignant at (c) ashamed at (d) offended by
19. Kabir did not want his children to live with his doting mother
  - (a) Very old (b) showing too much affection (c) frequently ill (c) cruel

From the alternatives given below each sentence which has a gap in it, choose the word which best completes the sentence.

20. It is advisable to accept to do it \_\_\_\_\_ oneself.
  - (a) At (b) to (c) by (d) for
21. This unhappy situation results \_\_\_\_\_ my giving you unlimited freedom
  - (a) In (b) to (c) from (d) with
22. After this I hope to be safe \_\_\_\_\_ further embarrassment
  - (a) At (b) about (c) with (d) from
23. \_\_\_\_\_ second thoughts, I decided to stay for some days
  - (a) For (b) about (c) in (d) on
24. Jummai is very keen \_\_\_\_\_ marrying him.
  - (a) By (b) for (c) to (d) on

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BATCH 2

2009/2010

From the word or group of words lettered A to D choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. They should keep \_\_\_\_\_ the plans made earlier  
(a) away (b) to (c) off (d) up
2. He threw the \_\_\_\_\_ bottle the window.  
(a) out of (b) into (c) to (d) on
3. The boys were swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river  
(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) inside
4. Love is what she is looking \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) at (b) on (c) for (d) from
5. She ran \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel  
(a) inside (b) into (c) in (d) at

From the options lettered A to D, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to the underlined words in the sentence.

6. As soon as he realized that he made a mistake, he did everything to rectify it.  
(a) erase (b) eradicate (c) correct (d) destroy
7. The testimony absolved the accused of the charges.  
(a) condemned (b) cleared (c) implicated (d) criticized
8. You should not be worrying unduly about mundane things.  
(a) celestial (b) worldly (c) sinful (d) evil
9. It was designed to consolidate the gain of the economic recovery programme.  
(a) support (b) strengthen (c) protect (d) reclaim
10. The human right activist was asked to recant the allegations he made against the government.  
(a) withdraw (b) confirm (c) substantiate (d) recount

From the options lettered A to D, choose the one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined words in the sentence.

11. The government policy seems to have favoured the elite instead of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) oppressed (b) executive (c) workers (d) masses
12. Rather than show remorse for his offence, he remained \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) unrepentant (b) abrasive (c) apathetic (d) unpleasant
13. Her argument was spurious while his was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) false (b) illogical (c) fascinating (d) genuine
14. The young are often too impetuous, but they become more \_\_\_\_\_ with age.  
(a) circumspect (b) ardent (c) compassionate (d) proficient
15. Bello is very pessimistic about the business while his father is \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
(a) sad (b) worried (c) confident (d) unconvinced

An idiom is underlined in each of the sentences below. From the options A to D, find the meaning nearest to that of the idiom.

16. His wife is just shedding crocodile tears.  
(a) a few tears (b) profuse tears (c) insincere tears (d) tears of crocodile
17. Having accused publicly, he had to eat humble pie.  
(a) had to make an abject apology (b) quarreled violently (c) had to eat his pie humbly (d) was ashamed
18. He is surely going off the deep end.  
(a) taking a great risk (b) going to dive deep (c) going to hurt himself (d) falling off the cap end
19. They come once in a blue moon.  
(a) every month end (b) very rarely (c) often (d) once in a month
20. The girl was paid back in her own coin.  
(a) punished for her misdeeds  
(b) deceived in a clever way  
(c) treated in the way she had treated others  
(d) given some new coins

Identify the grammatical class and functions of the underline

21. Having been appointed as the Director, Mary was clated  
 (a) participial phrase, modifying the noun 'Mary'  
 (b) verb phrase expressing the action  
 (c) ground phrase, subject of the sentence  
 (d) adverbial phrase, modifying the verb 'elated'
22. She married him to get closer to his purse  
 (a) prepositional phrase, modifying 'him'  
 (b) prepositional phrase, modifying the verb 'married'  
 (c) infinitive phrase, modifying the noun 'closer'  
 (d) infinitive phrase, modifying the verb 'married'
23. Getting it ready was an expensive project  
 (a) noun phrase, subject of the verb 'was'  
 (b) participial phrase, modifying the noun 'car'  
 (c) verb phrase, expressing state  
 (d) gerund phrase, subject of the verb 'was'
24. Meet me in the office where we first met  
 (a) adjective phrase, modifying the noun  
 (b) adjectival clause, modifying the noun 'office'  
 (c) adverbial clause, modifying the verb 'meet'  
 (d) adverbial phrase, modifying the verb 'met'
25. They usually do well if they get paid.  
 (a) adjectival clause, modifying the verb 'do'  
 (b) adjectival clause, modifying the adverb 'usually'  
 (c) adverbial clause, modifying the adverb 'well'  
 (d) Adverbial clause, modifying the verb 'get'

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2010/2011

Read this passage and answer the questions that follow

One morning on Friday, 6th October 1987, Mary was late for work; she said; Many people were late for work on that terrible day. The first signs of trouble had appeared the evening before while I was in the village pub with my husband Peter. There were very high winds, far stronger than normal for the time of year. Even the weather forecasters were caught unawares. As we made our way home, we were nearly blown over."

Further horror was yet to come. We put the telly on in our bedroom but the picture was too hazy to see. The wind pounded mercilessly on the bay windows. Luckily our new double - glazing was able to withstand the pressure, but half an hour later as we lay in bed, we thought that the whole front wall was about to give way."

We held our breath as we listened to the orchestra of smashed tiles, broken chimney pots and clattering dustbin lids in the street outside. We drew the thick velvet curtains, our last line of defence against an angry wind which was busy uprooting trees, over-tuning cars and demolishing buildings. I gripped Peter's hand tightly. Just before two in the morning, we finally managed to fall asleep."

1. Mary was late for work on Friday because.....  
 (a) she had been drinking. (b) she was nearly blown over.  
 (c) many people were late. (d) the roads were blocked.
2. People did not expect the high winds to be so strong because.....  
 (a) October is always mild (b) it was the end of the week,  
 (c) the forecasting was poor (d) Britain is rarely windy.
3. Mary felt the strength of the high winds.....  
 (a) while returning from the pub. (b) while sitting in the pub.  
 (c) when she turned on the telly. (d) when she was late for work.
4. The high winds seemed to have damaged Mary's.....  
 (a) velvet curtains. (b) TV aerial. (c) double-glazing. (d) bay windows.
5. As they lay in bed, Mary and her husband felt.....  
 (a) excited. (b) drunk. (c) afraid. (d) tired.

In the passage below, the numbered gaps indicate words. From the options provided for each question, choose the word that is most suitable to fill in the numbered gap.

English language is the 6 language in Nigeria. It was greatly influenced by the 7 in the country. They 8 Nigeria and was able to 9 the language through the 10 schools and churches.



	A	B	C	D
6.	indigenous	local	official	foreign
7.	Iraqis	Arabs	American	British
8.	destroyed	colonized	conquered	fought
9.	influence	applaud	affluence	influential
10.	teachers	traders	sailors	missionaries

Choose from the words lettered A — D the one that is nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

11. His father is an \_\_\_\_\_ doctor but he is a novice.  
 (a) enlightened (b) aged (c) excellent (d) experienced
12. The spectators sneaked out of the stadium.  
 (a) players (b) umpires (c) guests (d) officials
13. The pedestrian was watching the policeman who was directing the traffic.  
 (a) traveler (b) motorist (c) tourist (d) conductor

Choose from the words lettered A — D the one most nearest in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

14. The accident victim was bleeding profusely. (a) extremely (b) excessively (c) slowly (d) abundantly
15. Gambo plays the guitar with great dexterity. (a) wisdom (b) force (c) pride (d) skill

Choose the interpretation that you consider most appropriate for each sentence.

16. The new law on importation will not be popular with the man in the street. This means that:  
 (a) passers-by will not like the law. (b) traders will not like the law.  
 (c) pedestrians will not like the law. (d) the common man will not like the law.
17. I would not like to be in his shoes now. This means that I would like to.....  
 (a) wear his shoes (b) suffer from foot disease (c) be in his position  
 (d) have a character like his (e) overthrow his government

Identify the grammatical class of the following underlined word or words in the sentence.

18. My girlfriend gave me what to eat.  
 (a) adjectival clause (b) noun phrase (c) infinitive phrase (d) adverbial clause (e) noun clause
19. I enjoy eating Salmon fish.  
 (a) a phrase (b) a clause (c) an adjective (d) a noun (e) one word sentence
20. Nigerians will laugh again.  
 (a) verb phrase (b) phrasal verb (c) participial phrase (d) verbal clause (e) a verb

In the following passage, choose the correct answer from the options lettered A — D to fill the gaps.

Muscles are attached to \_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_ by means of strong whitish cords called \_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_. This is an extension of the connective tissue from a \_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_ which can contract and relax to produce \_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_ in the animal body. The skeletal and muscular systems work together to produce movements. These two systems make up more than one-half of our total body \_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_.

- |     | A         | B        | C       | D        |
|-----|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 21. | body      | tendons  | systems | bones    |
| 22. | corpuscle | tendons  | bones   | body     |
| 23. | tendons   | systems  | muscles | body     |
| 24. | movement  | skeleton | bones   | systems  |
| 25. | mass      | weight   | tons    | movement |

### ENGLISH SET C 2011 QUESTIONS

Read passages I, II and III carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks

#### PASSAGE I

Nigeria is currently faced with two major problems which necessitate the use of the broadcast media to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for qualitative education in the country. These are population explosion and debilitating mass poverty. Population explosion in the country has greatly increase the need for more schools so much so that educational opportunities, particularly at the post-secondary level. In addition, the Nigerian society is currently handicapped by a crippling economic crisis which <sup>has</sup> forced many people out of school as a result of growing inability to meet the cost of training, like tuition fees and boarding charges.

A way out of these problems lies in the provision of education opportunities through the use of radio and television broadcasts. Only when radio and television are fully foundation be laid for mass education in the country. Besides, using radio and television to transmit educational programmes can cut the cost of education as boarding and tuition will become unnecessary for most beneficiaries. At the moment, many Nigerians are unable to enroll or stay on in school because of high cost of education and because government is unable to provide the staggering amount needed to finance mass education via the traditional school system.

Also of importance is the fact that radio and television will offer good opportunities for the standardization of Education in the country. At the moment, the best schools in terms of facilities and qualified teachers are concentrated in the urban centers to the detriment of the rural areas. This has given rise to imbalance and uneven distribution of qualitative education in the country, so much so that experienced and qualified teachers often reject posting to rural schools, while overconcentration leads to underutilization of capable hands in urban schools. Since educational broadcasting involves the best brains producing and broadcasting educational materials from one central location and reaching out simultaneously to scattered audiences in the rural and urban areas, the quality of education provision will be made even throughout the country.

The usual argument against the use of radio and television for teaching is the absence of immediate feedback which is thought to be essential for learning. But this handicap is more than compensated for by the listener's or watcher's ability to record and play back as often as he or she likes, any part of the lesson he or she may find confusing or difficult to understand. Besides, support facilities like telephone and postal service may be used to clarify difficulties or answer students questions. In addition, since Nigeria is still largely an orate society, using radio and television for direct teaching will not pose a serious communication problem. A beginning must therefore be made to promote aggressive school broadcast in the country.

1. The passage suggest that the greatest problems of mass education in Nigeria are
  - A. The absence of educational broadcasts and underutilization of urban teachers
  - B. The reluctance of most teachers to work in rural areas and the fact that Nigeria is an orate society
  - C. The absence of immediate feedback in the teaching process and lack of teaching facilities
  - D. widespread penury and ever-increasing demand for formal education
2. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
  - A. The Nigerian government does not support the use of radio and television for teaching
  - B. Telephone and postal services are inimical to effective school broadcasting
  - C. The formal education system is more expensive than the non-school type
  - D. Nigerians reject teaching and learning through radio and television because of lack of immediate feedback
3. According to the passage, the major advantages of educational broadcasting may be summarized as
  - A. mass outreach, reduced costs and equal educational opportunities
  - B. mass education, reduced poverty level and qualitative education
  - C. mass access to qualitative education and reduction crippling economic crisis
  - D. increased number of schools, reduction cost of schooling and enhanced mass education
4. From the last sentence of the passage, it can be deduced that educational broadcasting is
  - A. unknown in Nigeria
  - B. rarely used in Nigeria
  - C. often used in Nigeria
  - D. randomly used in Nigeria
5. A suitable title for this passage is
  - A. The role of Radio and television in Nigeria Education
  - B. Why Nigerian Teachers should use Radio and television for teaching
  - C. The need to promote teaching and learning through Radio and Television in Nigeria
  - D. Enhancing school Broadcasting for Effective Teaching and Learning in Nigeria.

#### PASSAGE II

The standardization processes of Nigerian pidgin seems to have started during the post-colonial period. Naturally, Nigerian pidgin appears to be the first choice of most Nigerians in informal situations, especially when they are among those from different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds thus, the selection process has tactically taken place. Among all the languages used in Nigeria today, English inclusive, Nigerian pidgin could be said to be the most widely spoken. Evidence abounds in metro parks, parties, congregations, and most social occasions. There is also ample evidence in the electronic and print media, especially in political propaganda, campaigns and product advertisement. Thus, in terms of spread and extensive use, Nigerian pidgin could rightly be called a national *lingua franca*.

The use of Nigerian pidgin in contemporary Nigeria could be described as most productive, extensive and complex. It appears that the standardization processes-selection, codification, elaboration of functions and acceptance-which started in the post-colonial era, are now being completed in contemporary Nigeria. The reason for this assumption is simple-apart from its complex use as a lingua franca, language of media advertisement, social interaction, unofficial military training and limited literary

output, Nigerian pidgin has attained widespread acceptability in the media, political propaganda and campaigns as well as in the soap operas. It is also the language of radio and television jingles. Most electronic media now use appreciable percentage of their airtime to cast news and give reports in Nigerian pidgin. Even though its use in some newspaper columns has declined, especially with the demise of the "Waka About" column in the daily Times, it is, however, found extensively in some newspaper advertisements.

In places like Warri, Sapele and Port Harcourt, there were reports that teachers at the lower primary level taught their pupils in Nigerian pidgin. This unofficial adoption of Nigerian pidgin as the language of the lower primary education by those teachers is justifiable considering the provision in the national Policy on Education, which states that, in addition to English, the major languages in the child's environment could be used at the elementary level of education. Similarly, Nigerian pidgin has become a language of religious preaching, especially Christianity. In most rural and even urban centers where congregations are not all very well-educated, pastors resort to the use of Nigerian pidgin.

The use of Nigerian pidgin as a literary language tends to have started in the sixties with the works of Achebe, Soyinka and others. But it is in the contemporary times that it has become most widespread. The number of poems, novels and plays written and published in Nigerian pidgin is growing even more rapidly. Many more literary writers now attempt to experiment with the language. Therefore, the evidences of codification and elaboration of function and the partial or tactical acceptance of Nigerian pidgin are clearly visible.

6. The reference to the National Policy on Education in the passage implies that
  - (a) the government recognizes Nigerians
  - (b) pidgin will continue to enjoy acceptance of many Nigerians
  - (c) it is simple to understand
  - (d) Nigerian pidgin is used at all levels
7. From the passage, which of the following is the most important reason why Nigerian pidgin is popular?
  - (a) it is used in social occasions
  - (b) it has no ethnic affiliation
  - (c) it is extensively used along the coast
  - (d) It is used by many creative writers
8. The style of this passage could best be described as
  - (a) narrative only
  - (b) narrative and expository
  - (c) persuasive and argumentative
  - (d) descriptive only
9. According to the passage, the phrase *lingua franca* means
  - (a) Nigerian pidgin
  - (b) common language
  - (c) Second language
  - (d) Mother tongue
10. The fact that Nigerian pidgin is used in primary education in places like Warri, Sapele and Port Harcourt suggest that it is
  - (a) universally accepted
  - (b) a lingua franca
  - (c) a language of instruction
  - (d) Nigeria's second lingua franca.

### PASSAGE III

Million of people today are in serious 'debt'. This debt can be a major factor in wrecking their cars, damaging their careers, and even ruining their marriages. It can adversely affect their health and lifespan. It is a deficit that contributes to immune suppression, creating susceptibility to various infection. Condition as different as diabetes, heart disease, and extreme obesity, as well as other health problems, have been linked to it. Yet, most victims are oblivious of this debt. The debt is the one who does not have enough sleep needed for well-being. This can be caused by voluntary sleep deprivation resulting from a person's lifestyle or by involuntary sleep deprivation because of illness, and other causes, medical researchers estimate that the earth's population is now getting, on the average, an hour less sleep per night than what is needed. While this may seem slight, a nightly six-billion-hour debt has become the focus of research into both the variety of sleep-related illnesses and their impact on the quality of life.

The medical world once viewed the chronic inability to sleep as just one disorder commonly called insomnia. However, a commission created by the U.S. Congress recognized 17 distinct sleep disorders. At any rate, insomnia has so many causes that it is often considered to be a symptom of other problems, much as fever suggests some of infection. Even occasional deprivation of sleep can be disastrous. Consider the case of Tom, although an experienced truck driver, he plunged his 18-wheel vehicle over an embankment, spilling 400 litres of sulphuric acid onto a major highway. Tom admits: 'I fell asleep'. Studies of two U.S highways 50 percent of the fatal crashes.

With hundreds of thousands of sleep-related auto and other accidents happening annually, the worldwide cost to productivity and family is enormous. What factors may contribute to lack of sleep? One is the social phenomenon often called 24/7-opeating 24hours a day, seven days a week. The newspaper, USA Today, describes this as a cultural earthquake that is changing the way we live, noting that a new wave of round-the-clock retailers and services is profiting by mocking the clock. In many lands, people watch all-night television programmes and access the internet when they should be sleeping. There is the toll taken by emotional disorders, often involving anxieties heightened by stress occasioned by the pace of life. Also, there are a variety of physical diseases that can contribute to lack of sleep.

Many doctors note how difficult it is to get their patients to take sleep seriously. One doctor complained that chronic fatigue is even considered 'a status symbol' by some. And because their condition often worsens very gradually, victims of sleep deprivation may not recognize that they suffer from a serious sleep disorder. Many of them reasons, 'I'm just getting old' or, 'I cant cope with life, so I tend to shut down' or, 'I'm tired all the time because I can never get the long rest I need'. Reversing this

sleep debt is a complex challenge. But understanding how a healthful sleep cycle works and learning to identify the signs of sleep debt can provide the motivation to change. Recognizing the symptoms of a serious sleep disorder can save lives, and this should be a warning to many Nigerians, particularly those who engage in long night journeys.

Adapted from *awake*, 8 February, 2004.

11. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- Lack of sleep is caused by either a person's lifestyle or involuntary sleep and not by both.
  - Voluntary sleep deprivation can be attributed to the way in which an individual lives.
  - Some illnesses cause sleep disorders, which can be both voluntary and involuntary.
  - Healthful sleep is needed only for one's well-being.
12. The passage suggests that
- medical doctors have found 17 distinct sleep disorders.
  - inability to sleep was once considered to be chronic.
  - insomnia and fever are medical conditions that are indicative of other problems.
  - the US Congress has recognized that insomnia is a symptom of other problems.
13. The expression ...'mocking the clock' as used in the passage, captures
- phenomenon of retailer making a lot of profit because they operate at night.
  - fact that retail business is a waste of time.
  - total disregard of time by retailers and services.
  - fact that the time available to retailers and services is not enough to do good business.
14. In the first sentence of the passage, the word 'debt' is quoted because
- it has been used for a special effect.
  - it has been used in the first sentence.
  - of the seriousness of the matter it addresses.
  - it is capable of destroying people.
15. From the passage, doctors find it hard to convince their patients of the gravity of lack of sleep because
- it is caused by a variety of reasons.
  - the patients are often tired and cannot get enough sleep.
  - people believe that it enhances one's personality.
  - its impact on the patient is slow.

**PASSAGE IV**

The passage below has gaps numbered 16 to 25 immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

Business executives selling industrial and high price-tag customer goods have come to the...16... [A. realization B. conclusion C. level D. point] that there should be a better approach to buyer-seller ...17... [A. relationship B. existence C. agreement D. friendship]. In Nigeria, a new brand of salesmanship is emerging. Today, such ...18... [A. concepts B. words C. clauses D. possibly] definitions as consultative selling, relationship marketing and value-added selling have become common catchphrases with professional salespeople. Salespeople are now ...19... [A. emerging B. reversing C. dangling D. shifting] from pushy, hard selling to consultations, playing business advisory and problem-solving roles for their customers. Customer ...20... [A. interest B. awareness C. view D. service] has assumed a higher dimension. Salespeople and their companies are beginning to realize that the only way to stay in business and possibly be ahead of ...21... [A. distribution B. competition C. consumption D. production] is to give adequate attention to the needs of customers. Salespeople and business executive are beginning to understand that customer ...22... [A. respect B. dignity C. loyalty D. obedience] is what ensures a robust bottom line. The only way to do this is to give special attention to the needs of the customers. First time purchase is the beginning of a relationship. We now have a very ...23... [A. tangible B. off-putting C. sensitive D. desirable] marketplace in which people feel a need for personal intimacy and excellent service. In fact, some customers want to be pampered. They want customized service. They want the salesperson who comes to him with a ...24... [A. prior B. full C. biased D. simple] knowledge of their needs and has ready-made solutions to their problems. The ability to ...25... [A. analyze B. present C. organize D. discuss] the needs of the customer and provide adequate information that helps the customer to make informed purchase decisions are attributes that the modern customers respects and appreciates in good professional salespeople.

**ANSWERS**

**English LANGUAGE**

SET A 2006/2007 SET B 2007/2008 SET B 2008/2009

- |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | A | 1. | A | 1. | C |
| 2. | E | 2. | B | 2. | D |

- |     |   |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 3.  | D | 3.  | D | 3.  | A |
| 4.  | C | 4.  | A | 4.  | B |
| 5.  | A | 5.  | D | 5.  | C |
| 6.  | E | 6.  | C | 6.  | B |
| 7.  | A | 7.  | D | 7.  | A |
| 8.  | D | 8.  | C | 8.  | B |
| 9.  | E | 9.  | D | 9.  | A |
| 10. | D | 10. | C | 10. | B |
| 11. | D | 11. | C | 11. | D |
| 12. | C | 12. | C | 12. | D |
| 13. | E | 13. | B | 13. | A |
| 14. | A | 14. | B | 14. | C |
| 15. | C | 15. | B | 15. | C |
| 16. | D | 16. | B | 16. | A |
| 17. | E | 17. | D | 17. | C |
| 18. | D | 18. | D | 18. | C |
| 19. | B | 19. | A | 19. | C |
| 20. | B | 20. | A | 20. | C |
| 21. | C | 21. | B | 21. | B |
| 22. | D | 22. | D | 22. | A |
| 23. | A | 23. | A | 23. | D |
| 24. | C | 24. | A | 24. | C |
| 25. | B | 25. | C | 25. | D |

English 2010/2011

- |     |      |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 1.d | 6 c  | 11 d | 16 d | 21 d |
| 2 a | 7 d  | 12 a | 17 c | 22 b |
| 3 c | 8 b  | 13 b | 18 c | 23 c |
| 4 d | 9 a  | 14 d | 19 d | 24 a |
| 5 c | 10 d | 15 d | 20 d | 25 b |

SET C 2011

- |    |    |     |    |     |   |     |   |     |
|----|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 1. | D. | 6.  | A. | 11. | A | 16. | B | 21. |
| 2. | C. | 7.  | B. | 12. | C | 17. | A | 22. |
| 3. | A  | 8.  | B. | 13. | C | 18. | A | 23. |
| 4. | B. | 9.  | B. | 14. | A | 19. | D | 24. |
| 5. | C. | 10. | B. | 15. | D | 20. | D | 25. |

26. D
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. A
31. E
32. B
33. A
34. A
35. D
36. B
37. A
38. E
39. E
40. E
41. C
42. D
43. D
44. A
45. C
46. B
47. B
48. D
49. D
50. D

USE OF ENGLISH  
QUESTION PAPER TYPE: A 2012/2013

Read passages I, II and III carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question carries 3 marks.

PASSAGE I

Like a clock with the pendulum in full swing, the mind moves as fast as time flies. But we ought to mind our thoughts, for if they turn to be our enemies, they will be too many for us and will drag us down to ruin.

But some people may say that they cannot help having bad thoughts even though they sting like vipers, That may be so, hut the question is, do they hate them or not? We cannot keep, thieves from looking in at our windows, but if we open our doors to them and receive them joyfully, we are as bad as they. We cannot help the birds flying over our heads; but we may keep them from building their nests in our hair. Vain thoughts will knock at the door but we must not open to them.

Though bad and evil thoughts rise in our hearts, they must not be allowed to reign. He who turns a morsel over and over in his mouth does so because he likes the flavour, and he who meditates upon evil, loves it and is ripe to commit it. Think of the devil, and he will appeal; turn your thoughts towards evil and your hands will soon follow. Snails leave their slime behind them, and so do vain thoughts. An arrow may fly through the air, and leave no trace, but an evil thought always eaves a trail like a serpent.

Where there is much traffic of bad thinking, there will be much mire and dirt. Every wave of wicked thought adds something to the corruption which rots upon the shore of life. It is dreadful to think that a vile imagination, once indulged, gets the key of our minds, and can get in again very easily, whether or not we let it in, and what may follow, no one knows. Nurse evil on the laps of thought, and it will grow into a giant.

ththerefore, there is wisdom in watching every day, the thoughts and imaginations of our hearts. Good thoughts are blessed guests and should be welcomed, well fed, and much sought after, but bad thoughts must fly out as swiftly as they moved in.

Adapted from Spurgeon, C. H. John Ploughman's Talk

1. Which Question Paper Type of Use of English is given to you?  
A. Type A.      B Type B.      C. Type C.      D. Type D
2. Which of the following statements represents the view expressed by the writer in the first paragraph?  
A. Evil thoughts will eventually ruin the evil man.  
B. If we do not stop the pendulum of thoughts from swinging, our thoughts will soon become our enemies.  
C. Too many evil thoughts leave fatal consequences.  
D. It is possible to decide what controls our thoughts.
3. from the argument in the second paragraph, it can be concluded that evil thoughts control the lives of people who  
A. are helpless because they fly out of their minds      B. cherish idle and slothful ways  
C. are thieyes with evil instincts      D. treasure and ruminate on them.
4. The expression Think of the devil and he will appear as used in the passage, suggests that  
A. like the devil, evil thoughts must not reign in our hearts  
B. evil th9ughts arc fantasies which exist only in people's minds  
C. uncontrolled evil thoughts may lead to evil deeds  
D. the devil gives evil thoughts only to those who invite him in.
5. Which of the following statements summarizes the argument of the last paragraph?  
A. Heavy traffic on a miry and dirty road may lead to evil thoughts.  
B. The more evil we think, the more vile we are likely to become.  
C. Evil people should not be welcomed as guests in our homes the same way us we welcome good people.  
D. Evil thoughts control the key to the human heart amino one can keep them out.

PASSAGE 11

In 1962, a team of scientists produced a special radio station that had a range of fifteen miles. Even though communication was being accomplished in space at a range of more than a million times this distance, the new radio station caused much excitement among scientists. The reason: its power supply was a 'battery' made of bacteria. For the first time, practical amounts of electricity were being produced by a form of life arid put to use.

Biocell', the new power supply had a liquid fuel containing tiny forms of life that changed the fuel directly into electric energy. This was far more than an interesting experiment. The biocell is being developed as producer of electricity for radios, for signals to guide ships, for lighting and for other uses. Though the working biocell is only a few years old, some scientists feel that it will one day produce power cheaply as is now being done by other methods, and that the biocell will use materials that would otherwise be considered a waste. Early biocells were powered with sugar; but a wide range of fuels can be used. Work is being done using sea water to feed the bacteria.

Electricity from living cells is no new ideal. Man experienced the strange 'shock' produced by some fish even before electricity was really discovered. Then in time, there were other discoveries. Benjamin Franklin found that lightning in the sky was electricity. Luigi Galvani found some electricity in the muscles and nerves of animals. But the African catfish produces far more electricity

than most other living creatures. And another fish, the electric eel, well named, for it has an even greater electric charge. Research works also discovered that even humans produce small amounts of electricity in their bodies. Our hearts produce a very small amount that can be measured, so do our brains. The biocell is completely new in the field of power production and, as yet, no mass-produced models have begun to replace the older types of batteries. It might be wondered, then what the excitement is all about.

Adapted from the Department of English (1988) Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-ife: The Use of English Text

6. A suitable title for the passage is
  - A. Energy from Living Things
  - B. Electricity and Living Creatures
  - C. Biocell and Scientific Discoveries
  - D. The Biocell's Future
7. The writer's posture, as conveyed in the statement 'Electricity from living cell is no new idea, can be described as
  - A. ineffectual
  - B. contentious
  - C. logical
  - D. unguarded
8. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. Scientists felt that biocells would produce very costly energy.
  - B. Biocells, at the beginning, derived their energy from sugar.
  - C. Sugar and fuel were initially used as sources of energy for biocells.
  - D. Biocells were forms of power used by the scientists.
9. The inventors of biocell justified the need for it by saying that it would
  - A. develop ways for changing biocells into fuel for use
  - B. yield a source of energy without much spending
  - C. produce electricity for all types of machines
  - D. produce signals to guide all ships and other vessels.
10. According to the passage, electricity was first discovered in
  - A. hearts and brains
  - B. muscles of animals
  - C. lightning
  - D. fish.

### PASSAGE III

Though assumption is the lowest level of knowledge; it is still a form of knowledge, and knowledge is key. Assumptions are the foundation upon which interpretations and conclusions are built. Everything in life operates under certain assumptions.

We make management decisions based on the assumptions we hold about how management ought to function and how people ought to be governed. For some of us, we consciously imbibe assumptions and principles about life and consciously decide based on them; for others, it is unconsciously but potent all the same. Our assumptions will either drown us or help us soar through life.

We have always seen life as an immense mansion with many rooms. Some rooms lead to wealth others to the opposite. Ultimately, we decide where we end up; and life, thus far, has proved that not every one of us decides well. We all behave differently where we have different levels of understanding, and behave the same way where our understanding is the same. We eat because we all understand the consequences of not eating. We all wear clothes because each of us comprehends lunacy. The list goes on and on. It is inevitable that some of us will make choices that get and keep us on the lower rung of the ladder by reason of exposure, training or some other variables. Life is about role playing. We choose our roles wisely or foolishly, consciously or unconsciously. Some of us get wiser to new levels of self-awareness enough to redefine our roles, others make no effort to build further capacity and therefore remain where they are.

It is based on these realities that we draw the conclusion that not everyone will be wealthy in life. We lead, inspire and motivate people to strive and succeed. It is also important that we paint the full and true picture of life so that we can discourage vain pursuits. Balance must be enthroned as a critical component of truth, and people know, for instance, that 'the top' is not a place that all must ascend.

Our greatest consolation lies in our deep conviction that true prosperity is in fulfillment through hard work than in intangible acquisitions. There are set roles that some of us have been wired up to play in life but which we are not content enough to play because society esteems such roles to be inferior. Take the almost sacred office of a teacher for instance; there are people who have the natural gifts and inclinations to be school teachers. But the teaching profession, as it is, does not appear to be lucrative. So we have people who would have been more fulfilled and effective working as school teachers serving in banks.

Adapted from DAILY INDEPENDENCE Monday, 28 April, 2008

11. According to the writer, people lead and motivate others because they want to
  - A. project individual contribution
  - B. encourage selfless service
  - C. make the world a home
  - D. prevent empty search.
12. According to the page, balance must be enthroned because it is
  - A. a critical interdependent function
  - B. an amazing help for conscience
  - C. a critical part of fidelity
  - D. a serious way of ensuring success.
13. The word inclinations, as used in the passage, means
  - A. creeds
  - B. tendencies
  - C. inhibitions
  - D. power.
14. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
  - A. Greatness in life emerges when square pegs are put in round holes,

15. From the passage, it can be inferred that
- A. people insincerely discuss facts that govern their behaviour.
  - B. all managerial decisions are based on assumptions
  - C. people make conscious efforts to acquire hidden knowledge.
  - D. all things in life exist on some beliefs.

**PASSAGE IV**

The passage below has gaps numbered 16 to 25. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap. Each question carries 2 marks.

Believe it or not, change is to human existence what the blood is to the human body. We live in an era of amazing...16... [A. well defined B. fast-paced C. favourable D. social change spawned by advancing technology and industrialization]. However, man's ...17... [A. knowledge of B. attitude to C. commitment to D. opinion of] promoting and defending change in a deliberate effort to establish ...18, [A. customs B. companies C. trade-zones D. variations] that stimulate advancement for man's concern is proving unfavourable to the climate with threatening ...19... [A. repercussions B. clouds C. pressure D. implication].

Human induced climate change has awakened widespread concern across the globe. As a matter of fact, climate change is now ...20... [A. an acceptable B. a foremost C. the only D. the last] global issue. It is a major test of Africa's...21... [A. popularity B. energy C. ingenuity D. incapability]. The fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed that human actions are changing the earth's climate and creating major disturbances in human...22... [A. geography B. societies C. systems D. life and ecosystems]. The IPCC reports that the world has warmed by an average of 0.76°C since pre-industrial times. The rising global ...23... [A. command B. demand C. warning D. supply] for energy and the adverse changes in the climate put the earth and its inhabitants in a eatcli-22 situation.

Again, if the effects of climate change on each were commensurate with the level of greenhouse ...24... [A. structure B. paints C. emulsion D. emissions] it spews out, perhaps Africa would have been spared and would probably be just an amused spectator. But as it is, this is not the case. Here again, we see well-meaning global citizens appealing for the rest of the world to take responsibility for the problems of Africa, a strategy that cannot, thus far, be termed ...25... [A. notable B. liable C. credible D. flexible].

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**LEXIS, STRU C1'U RE AND ORAL FORMS**

In each of questions 26 to 35, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

26. If the we here, it could be more fun.
- A. He was expected but did not show up to make the occasion lively.
  - B. There was no fun because he was not present.
  - C. He did not show up and o the occasion lacked much fun.
  - D. He was being expected to supply more.
27. The secretary said that the postponement of the meeting was due to unforeseen circumstances.
- A. The date of the meeting was shifted as a result of unexpected reasons.
  - B. The meeting's date was put off for strange reasons.
  - C. The meeting was called as a result of obstacles hitherto unknown.
  - D. The meeting broke off as a result of unusual difficulties.
28. The hunter has a bird's-eye view of the animals
- A. He views animals from a high position.
  - B. He views the bird's eye.
  - C. He views the birds on tree with one eye.
  - D. He watches animals and birds closely.
29. Even though Susan was the last in the examination, her result wasn't too different from what had been expected.
- A. Her result was poor.
  - B. Her result was a disappointment.
  - C. Her result was as expected.
  - D. She had riot been serious with her studies.
30. Mrs. Adasu does all her work with more haste, less speed.
- A. She accepts whatever she does with more haste and speed
  - B. She approaches whatever she does hurriedly.
  - C. She addresses everything she does very quickly to avoid mistakes.
  - D. She does everything carefully to avoid mistakes.
31. She stopped her education as her uncle left her in the lurch.
- A. Her uncle deceived her.
  - B. Her uncle disinherited her.
  - C. Her uncle refused to help her.
  - D. Her uncle disrespected her.
32. The plan to upgrade the dispensary to a general hospital did not materialize.
- A. The plan did not meet the required specifications.
  - B. The arrangement did not work out as wished.
  - C. It was difficult to obtain the materials.
  - D. The materials purchased were not the right ones.
33. Okon's company took a hit last year.
- A. His company improved last year
  - B. His company made a huge success last year.
  - C. His company was badly damaged last year.
  - D. His company was established last year.
34. My eldest son, who is in Lagos, is studying English.



- A. Only my son is in Lagos studying English. B. My only son is in Lagos studying English.  
 C. One of my sons is in Lagos studying English.  
 35. If I went to the village I would visit the king.  
 A. if I go to the village, I will visit the king. B. I did not go to the village and I did visit the king.  
 C. All the times I went to the village I also visited the king. D. I will visit the king when I go to the village.

In each of questions 36 to 50, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

36. The waning communities were *coerced* into negotiating a settlement.  
 A. driven B. compelled C. persuaded D. pressured  
 37. His father served as a *mercenary* in the army.  
 A. preacher B. regular C. recruit D. officer  
 38. Jurmmai is *cruel* to her husband.  
 A. harsh B. brutal C. passionate D. ferocious  
 39. the teacher who beat the student was treated with mercy.  
 A. disrespect B. contempt C. vengeance D. kindness  
 40. His wife hates his *garrulous* attitude  
 A. outspoken B. unfriendly C. reticent D. thoughtful  
 41. Agoshito is a *callow* youth', said the teacher.  
 A. an ignorant B. an experienced C. an idle D. an organized  
 42. What you are asking me to do is a *herculean* task.  
 A. a strenuous B. a demanding C. a lovely D. an easy  
 43. Nkechi was a *novice* when she was first employed.  
 A manager B. clerk C. supervisor D. professional  
 44. 'I do not trust him', he said, in a rare moment of *candour*  
 A. reproach B. dishonesty C. frankness D. fairness  
 45. Mrs. Akunilo looks *anaemic* today.  
 A. strange B. sick C. weak D. strong  
 46. It is *inconceivable* that the sun shone in the night  
 A. credible B. unthinkable C. impossible D. contestable  
 47. She only gives a *superficial* impression of warmth and friendliness.  
 A. a strong B. a fake C. a deep D. an unrealistic  
 48. As a *prudent* businessman, Adayi does not leave anything to chance,  
 A. frugal B. shrewd C. careless D. unsuccessful  
 49. His *antipathy* affected the growth of his business.  
 A. hatred B. receptiveness C. loyalty D. hostility  
 50. Okonkwo's *lethal* right foot did the magic in the football match.  
 A. weak B. wicked C. at D. harmless

In each of questions 51 to 65, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

51. Since its *inception* in 1983, the newspaper has attracted thousands of readers.  
 A. renaissance B. coming C. commencement D. publication  
 52. Mrs. Asio wanted her sister to stop being so *detached*.  
 A. friendly B. careless C. indifferent D. passionate  
 53. Lantana *dwelt* in a ruined cottage on the hillside.  
 A. sat B. worked C. slept D. lived  
 54. The mistake brought the slow to an *ignominious* end.  
 A. a good B. palatable C. disaceful D. a satisfactory  
 55. He *compliments* me on my way of doing things.  
 A. complements B. imitates C. disgusts D. praises  
 56. The girl is angry with her friend who had *ensnared* her into this relationship.  
 A. tricked B. encouraged C. forced D. enslaved  
 57. Their new house was roofed with *corrugated* sheets.  
 A. folded B. iron C. aluminium D. corrupted  
 58. The stockbroker said it was an *astute* move to sell the shares then.  
 A. a bad B. a shrewd C. an unprofitable D. an insincere  
 59. The principal described Oche as the most *tactful* person he had ever worked with.  
 A. passionate B. discreet C. hard-working D. innovative  
 60. The old woman is suffering from *dementia*.  
 A. lucidity B. senility C. insanity D. sagacity

61. Some drugs have a *deleterious* effect on a child's development.  
A. debilitating B. helpful C. harmful D. healing
62. Fila have always been described as *belligerent*.  
A. beautiful B. attractive C. combative D. innocent
63. Laraba saw a *forlorn* little figure sitting outside the class.  
A. wise and intelligent B. lonely and unhappy C. smart and healthy D. short and ugly
64. The circular *supersedes* all previous correspondence on the matter.  
A. Supports B. displaces C. eliminates D. circumvents
65. Her problem was *exacerbated* by the loss of her father.  
A. exaggerated B. solved C. aggravated D. infuriated

In each of questions 66 to 85, choose the option that best completes.

66. When his car tyre ... on the way, he did not know what to do.  
A. has burst B. had burst C. bursted D. burst
67. Lami's lather ... as a gardener when he was young, but now he is a driver.  
A. had been working B. use to work C. has worked D. used to work
68. ... he switches on the light, the shadow disappears.  
A. Whenever B. Except C. Since D. Until
69. It is important that you clear the refuse in front of your house every  
A. fournight B. fortnight C. fourthnight D. forthnight
70. The policemen became suspicious as the hoodlums ... in their office.  
A. ferreted B. ferretted C. ferreted about D. ferretted about
71. Suara needn't conic with us, ... ?  
A. does she B. will she C. can she D. need she
72. Unoka ... the whole house to find his missing wristwatch,  
A. scoured B. scoured C. scored D. scouted
73. Ife asked me...  
A. what time it was B. what is it by my time C. what time is it D. what time it is
74. There are many ways to kill a rat, so we should he ... in our approach to the task ahead of us.  
A. eclectic B. eclectic C. eclectic D. eclectik
75. Audu took these actions purely ... his own career,  
A. on furtherance of B. in furtherance of C. to furtherance in D. in furtherance with
76. Here is Mr. Odurnusu who teaches English ... in our school  
A. pronuntiation B. pronounciation C. pronunciation D. pronountiation
77. Instead of..., she lied.  
A. pleading B. her to plead C. her pleading D. plead
78. Of the three girls, Uka is the  
A. so much notorious B. notorious C. naughty D. naughtiest
79. I wonder how he will ... being absent from school for a long time.  
A. make in B. make up C. make off D. make out
80. Please sit on the  
A. caner B. career C. carrier D. carrear
81. I want to...this chance to acquaint you with the latest development.  
A. size B. seize C. sieze D. cease
82. Getting a well paid job nowadays is an .. task.  
A. utmost B. upbeat C. uphill D. upfield
83. The secretary has no right to ... my affairs.  
A. spy from B. meddle in C. toy at D. complain into
84. Bola studiously avoided ... the questions.  
A. parrying B. answering C. projecting D. destroying
85. The school authority dismissed him for but I won't tell you about it yet.  
A. certain reason B. a reason C. more reason D. a certain reason

In each of questions 86 to 88, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

86. bubbles  
A. guy B. bull C. bumper D. gurgle
87. Weight  
A. whale B. while C. whet D. wiythe

88. leach  
 A. gear            B. cedar            C. cheer            D. death

In each of questions 89 to 91, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

89. mention  
 A. that            B. machine            C. church            D. test
90. st Prestige  
 A. bag            B. badge            C. reggae            D. leisure
91. knot  
 A. cot            B. keep            C. nom            D. king

In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.

92. uel  
 A. cruel            B. fool            C. rule            D. field
93. atch  
 A. harsh B. batch            C. such            D. watch
94. sheer  
 A. sheita            B. care            C. ear            D. sherry

In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

95. termination  
 A. terminaTION            B. TER,mination            C. termination            D. terMINation
96. meditative  
 A. meDitative            B. mediTative            C. Meditative            D. meditaTIVE
97. suggestible  
 A. suggeSTible            C. suGGEstible  
 B. SUGgestible            D. suggestible

In each of questions 98 to 100, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

98. Uche LOVES Toyota cars.  
 A. Who loves Toyota cars? B. What brand of car does Uche love?  
 C. Does Uche hate Toyota cars?            D. Does Uche love bicycle?
99. The POLICE arrested the suspect.  
 A. Did the police placate the suspect?            B. Who arrested the suspect?  
 C. Who did the police arrest?            D. Did the police arrest the suspect?
100. Maiduguri is the CAPITAL of Borno State.  
 A. Is Maiduguri the capital of Plateau State?            B. Which State is Maiduguri the capital of?  
 C. Is Maiduguri a town in Borno State?            D. What is the capital of Borno State?

ENGLISH ANSWER

- |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | A | 21. | B | 41. | D | 61. | A | 81. | B |
| 2.  | D | 22. | A | 42. | D | 62. | C | 82. | C |
| 3.  | B | 23. | C | 43. | D | 63. | B | 83. | B |
| 4.  | C | 24. | D | 44. | B | 64. | B | 84. | B |
| 5.  | B | 25. | C | 45. | D | 65. | C | 85. |   |
| 6.  | D | 26. | C | 46. | A | 66. | B | 86. | C |
| 7.  | C | 27. | A | 47. | C | 67. | D | 87. | A |
| 8.  | D | 28. | A | 48. | C | 68. | A | 89. | C |
| 9.  | A | 29. | D | 49. | B | 69. | B | 90. | B |
| 10. | D | 30. | D | 50. | D | 70. | C | 91. | C |
| 11. | D | 31. | C | 51. | C | 71. | D | 92. | A |
| 12. | B | 32. | B | 52. | C | 72. | B | 93. | B |
| 13. | C | 33. | C | 53. | D | 73. | D | 94. | B |
| 14. | B | 34. | C | 54. | C | 74. | B | 95. | C |
| 15. | D | 35. | A | 55. | D | 75. | B | 96. | B |
| 16. | D | 36. | C | 56. | B | 76. | C | 97. | C |
| 17. | C | 37. | D | 57. | A | 77. | B | 98. | C |

18. D 38. C 58. 78. D 99. B  
 19. A 39. C 59. 79. B 100. C  
 20. B 40. C 60. C 80. C

in each of questions 95 to 97 choose the option that gives the correct answer

95. A. a small B. a large C. a very small D. a very large

96. A. a small B. a large C. a very small D. a very large

97. A. a small B. a large C. a very small D. a very large

in each of questions 98 to 100 choose the option that gives the correct answer

98. A. a small B. a large C. a very small D. a very large

99. A. a small B. a large C. a very small D. a very large

100. A. a small B. a large C. a very small D. a very large

ENGLISH ANSWER

1. A 21. A 41. B 61. D 81. A  
 2. D 22. D 42. D 62. C 82. B  
 3. B 23. C 43. D 63. D 83. B  
 4. C 24. D 44. D 64. D 84. B  
 5. B 25. C 45. D 65. C 85. C  
 6. D 26. C 46. A 66. C 86. B  
 7. C 27. C 47. C 67. C 87. B  
 8. D 28. A 48. D 68. A 88. A  
 9. A 29. D 49. B 69. B 89. B  
 10. D 30. D 50. B 70. D 90. C  
 11. D 31. C 51. C 71. C 91. D  
 12. B 32. B 52. C 72. C 92. B  
 13. C 33. C 53. C 73. C 93. C  
 14. B 34. C 54. C 74. C 94. C  
 15. A 35. A 55. C 75. C 95. A  
 16. D 36. C 56. C 76. C 96. C  
 17. D 37. D 57. C 77. C 97. D